WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DWQ's Strategy: Addressing PFAS in Wastewater

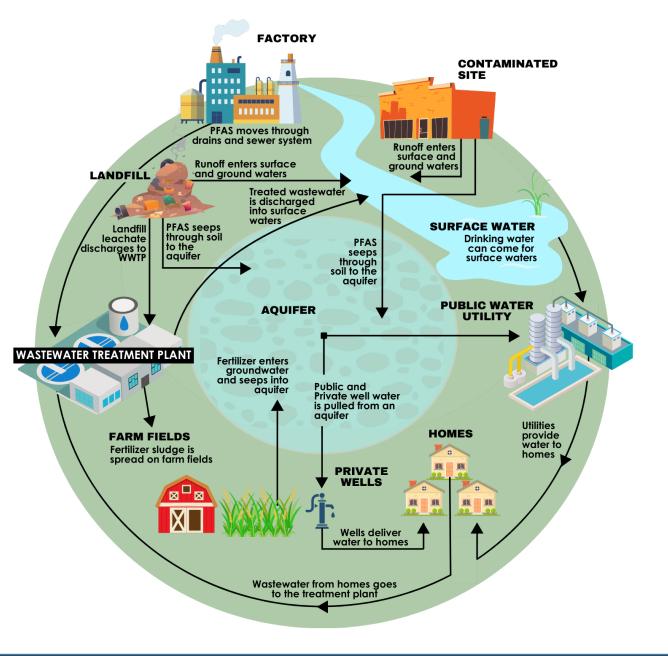
Susan Rosenwinkel |Director-Division of Water Quality

Clean Water Council Public Hearing December 17, 2024





PFAS Water Cycle

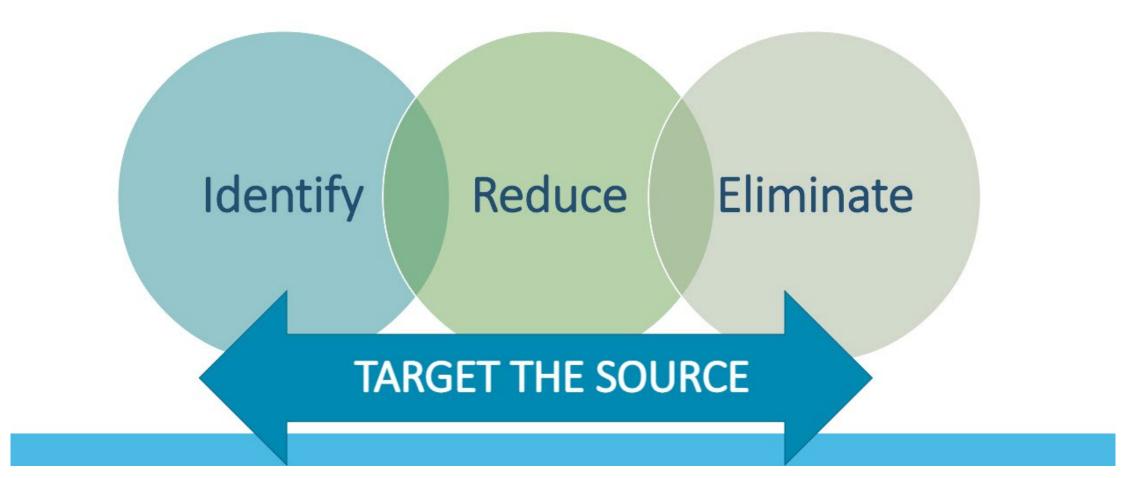




ADDRESSING **PFAS** IN WASTEWATER



DWQ PFAS Approach



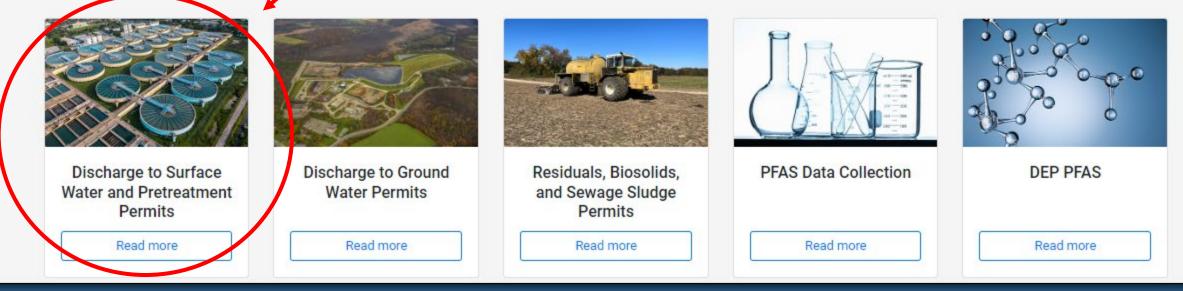


DWQ PFAS STRATEGY - Surface Water & Pretreatment

Division of Water Quality PFAS Strategy:

Identify, Reduce, and Eliminate sources of PFAS

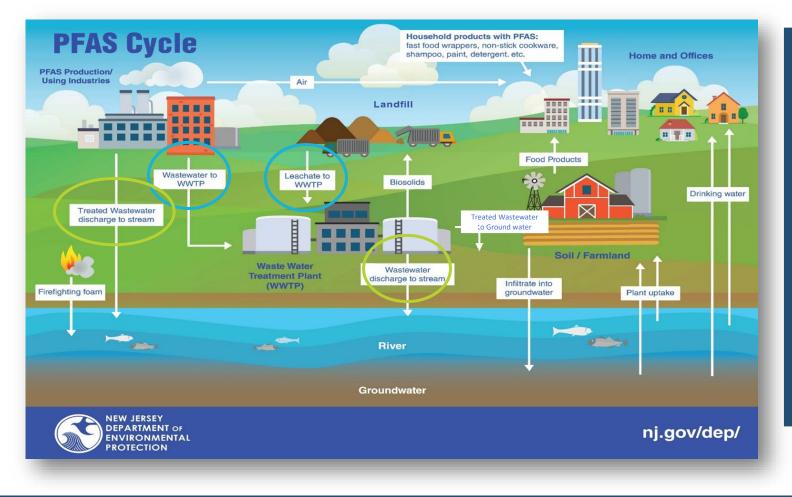
On January 17, 2023, the Commissioner signed Administrative Order 2023-01 🎇 to encourage the collection of data that will aid in efforts to identify, reduce and eliminate sources of PFAS in wastewater and its residuals.





https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/pfas.htm

Surface Water and Pretreatment



Surface Water

 Industrial Facilities discharging treated wastewater directly to Surface Water

Pretreatment

- Industrial facilities discharging wastewater to a POTW
- Industrial facilities regulated by a
 Delegated Local Agency





Surface Water and Pretreatment FACTORS CONSIDERED

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) do not typically use or generate PFAS

Conventional Treatment Technology is not designed to remove PFAS Treatment technology for PFAS at POTWs may not be viable at this time Treatment technologies for POTWs is emerging, but more research is needed

TARGET THE SOURCE



Surface Water and Pretreatment PFAS COMPOUNDS FOR MONITORING

Short Chain PFAS	Long Chain PFAS				
C4 : Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)*	C8 – Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)				
C5 : Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)*	C9 – Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)				
C6 : Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	C10 – Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)				
C7 : Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	C11 – Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)				
C4-S : Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	C12 – Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)				
C6-S : Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	C13 – Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTriA)				
GenX : Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid(HFPO-DA)**	C14 – Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)				
	C8-S – Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)				

Most Frequent PFAS
Compounds DetectedPerfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) C6
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)C7
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)C8

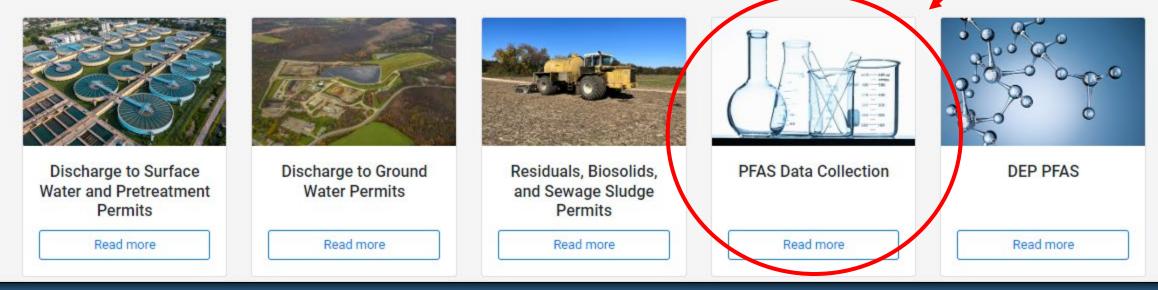


DWQ PFAS STRATEGY – Data Collection

Division of Water Quality PFAS Strategy:

Identify, Reduce, and Eliminate sources of PFAS

On January 17, 2023, the Commissioner signed Administrative Order 2023-01 🛼 to encourage the collection of data that will aid in efforts to identify, reduce and eliminate sources of PFAS in wastewater and its residuals.





https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/pfas.htm



TARGET THE SOURCE

On January 17, 2023, NJDEP Commissioner Shawn LaTourette issued <u>Administrative Order 2023-01</u> to encourage the collection of data that will aid in the Department's efforts to identify, reduce and eliminate sources of PFAS in wastewater and its residuals.

Administrative Order has been posted on the DWQ PFAS webpage: https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/pfas.htm

State of New Jersey DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER 401 East State Street P.O. Box 402, Mail Code 401-07 Tenton, New York970827085 Tel. (699) 922-7805 Tel. (699) 922-7805 Tel. (699) 922-7805

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 2023-01

WHEREAS, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are man-made fluorinated alkane molecules historically used as a processing aid in the emulsion process used to create fluoropolymers, which are high-performance plastics that are resistant to harsh chemicals and high temperatures, and are also found in aqueous film forming foams, surfactants, and stain-resistant coatings, and are used in metal plating and finishing among many other things; and

PHILIP D. MURPHY

Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER

WHEREAS, PFAS are extremely persistent in the environment and soluble and mobile in water, and have therefore been commonly referred to as 'forever chemicals'

WHEREAS, due to their persistence and weight, PFAS may settle at the bottoms of tanks, pits, or depressions and be present long after PFAS-containing chemicals were used; and

WHEREAS, PFAS are developmental toxicants, liver toxicants, immune system toxicants. and are probable carcinogens that bioaccumulate in animal and human tissue; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1, et seq., and other state and federal authorities, the Department of Environmental Protection ("Department") is charged with restoring, enhancing, and maintaining the waters of the State, which include the ocean and its estuaries to the seaward limit of the State' sjurisdiction, and all springs, streams and bodies of surface or groundwater, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of the State; and

WHEREAS, due to the risks that PFAS pose to public health and safety and the environment, the Department has and must continue to proactively evaluate and reduce potential sources PFAS, including, but not limited to, evaluating the presence of PFAS in wastewater discharges and considering requirements for the reduction of PFAS in such discharges; and

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2021, the Department required all industrial dischargers to surface water, and significant indirect users ("SIU"), as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2, permitted by the Department to complete a "PFAS Source Evaluation and Reductions Requirements Survey"



PFAS Data Collection

Home / PFAS / PFAS Data Collection

The Division of Water Quality has created the tools below to facilitate the collection of PFAS data from treatment entities across New Jersey. This will aid in the efforts to identify, reduce, and eliminate sources of PFAS in wastewater and its residuals. DWQ encourages the submission of data to help gain a better understanding of PFAS sources.

On January 17, 2023, the Commissioner signed Administrative Order 2023-01 🛼 to encourage the collection of data.

Resources

PFAS Data Entry Template

PFAS Data Collection and Submission Guidance Document



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Par.



https://dep.nj.gov/dwq/pfas/surface-water-pfas/

PFAS Data Collection

Data Collection and Submission Guidance



New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Water Quality

AO 2023-01 PFAS Data Collection and Submission Guidance Document

Data Entry Template

	А	В	С		D		E		F	
1	POTW Identification Number	DLA/Non-DLA	Flow Range (MGD)		Sample Point		Monitored Location Designator		Laboratory ID	
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
			•				•			
	А	В		С	D		E	F		G
1	User Identification Number	Flow Range	(GPD)	SIC Code 1	SIC Code 2	SIC Co	ode 3	Categorical Industry		Sample Point
2										
3										
4										
5										
	1									
$\langle \rangle \equiv \odot \text{POTW} \odot \text{Users} +$										



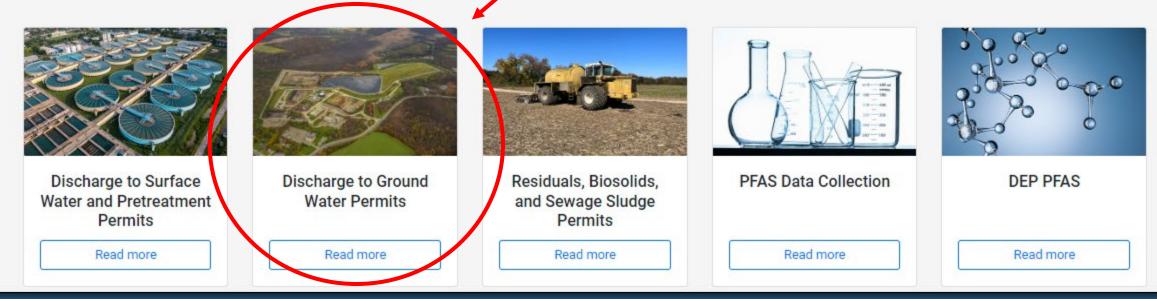
https://dep.nj.gov/wp-content/uploads/dwq/pdf/pfas/potw-and-users-template.xlsx

DWQ PFAS STRATEGY – Ground Water

Division of Water Quality PFAS Strategy:

Identify, Reduce, and Eliminate sources of PFAS

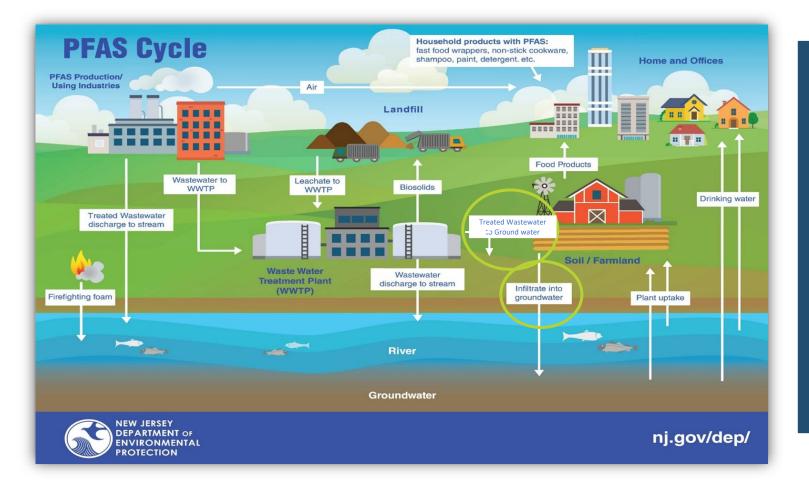
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https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/pfas.htm

Ground Water



Ground Water

- Industrial facilities discharging
 treated wastewater ground water
- Sanitary facilities discharging greater than 100,000 gpd





Ground Water - PFAS APPROACH

Modify permits to include PFAS monitoring Review data Check units, contact permittee if corrections are needed Adjust monitoring frequency and include additional PFAS parameters, if applicable

Review data

Include limitations for GWQS (PFNA, PFOA, and PFOS) if data warrants



PFAS STANDARDS: Ground Water

Groundwater PFAS Standards:

Analyte	Standard	Adopted			
PFNA	13 ppt	January 16, 2018			
PFOA	14 ppt	June 1, 2020			
PFOS	13 ppt	June 1, 2020			



THANK YOU

